

Determination

I have determined that Standards 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the applicable Standards for Rangeland Health are not being met in the Wroten allotment, whereas Standard 1 and 4 are being met. Standards 5 and 6 are not applicable to resources present within the allotment. Current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors in not meeting Standards 2, 3, 7 and 8. Livestock management practices do not conform with the applicable Livestock Grazing Management Guidelines 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12.



Field Manager
Owyhee Field Office



Date


of Standards 2 and 3 identified streams and springs within this system that are not properly functioning due to current grazing practices. Redband trout require intact channels with well-developed riparian communities that stabilize banks to minimize erosion and create undercuts, minimize impacts of flood events and filter sediments, provide shade to reduce water temperatures, and contribute woody debris to create channel structure and regulate seasonal flows. Because these in-stream and near-stream habitat characteristics are not fully represented, this allotment is not providing adequate riparian conditions to sustain viable populations of redband trout and is therefore not meeting Standard 8 due to historic and current grazing practices.

Filed Manager's Determination

I have determined that Standards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 of the applicable Standards for Rangeland Health are not being met in the Berrett FFR allotment. Standard 7 is being met and Standards 5 and 6 are not applicable to resources present within the allotment. Current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors in not meeting Standards 1, 2, 3 and 8. Livestock management practices do not conform with the applicable Livestock Grazing Management Guidelines 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, and 12.



Field Manager
Owyhee Field Office




Date

Works Cited (2013 Supplement)

- IDFG. (2011). *Idaho Fish and Wildlife Information System*. Retrieved from <https://fishandgame.idaho.gov/ifwis/portal/>
- Makela, P., & Major, D. (2012). *A framework to identify greater sage-grouse preliminary priority habitat and preliminary general habitat in Idaho*. White Paper, USDI BLM, Boise, ID. Retrieved from http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=makela%20major%20sage-grouse%20preliminary%20priority%20habitat&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CD8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.blm.gov%2Fpgdata%2Fetc%2Fmedialib%2Fblm%2Fid%2Fwildlife%2Fsensitive_species%2Fsagegrouse_habitat.Parf
- Stiver, S. J., Rinkes, E. T., & Naugle, D. E. (2010). *Sage-grouse Habitat Assessment Framework - Multi-scale Habitat Assessment Tool*. Unpublished Report, USDI BLM, Boise, ID.
- USDA NRCS. (1991). *Soil Survey of Elmore County Area, Parts of Elmore, Owyhee, and Ada Counties*. Retrieved from http://soils.usda.gov/survey/online_surveys/idaho/
- USDA NRCS. (2013). *Natural Resource Conservation Service Fact Sheets & Plant Guides*. Retrieved 2013, from <http://plants.usda.gov/>
- USDI USFWS. (2010, March 4). Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: 12-month Findings to List the Greater Sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) as Threatened and Endangered. *Federal Register*, 75(55).

Determination

I have determined that Standards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 of the applicable Standards for Rangeland Health are not being met in the Big Field FFR allotment, whereas Standards 5, 6, and 7 are not applicable to resources present within the allotment. Current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors in not meeting Standards 1, 2, 3 and 8. Livestock management practices do not conform with the applicable Livestock Grazing Management Guidelines 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, and 12.


Field Manager
Owyhee Field Office

8/22/13
Date

Works Cited (2013 Supplement)

- IDFG. (2011). *Idaho Fish and Wildlife Information System*. Retrieved from <https://fishandgame.idaho.gov/ifwis/portal/>
- Makela, P., & Major, D. (2012). *A framework to identify greater sage-grouse preliminary priority habitat and preliminary general habitat in Idaho*. White Paper, USDI BLM, Boise, ID. Retrieved from http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=makela%20major%20sage-grouse%20preliminary%20priority%20habitat&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CD8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.blm.gov%2Fpgdata%2Fetc%2Fmedialib%2Fblm%2Fid%2Fwildlife%2Fsensitive_species%2Fsagegrouse_habitat.Parf
- Stiver, S. J., Rinkes, E. T., & Naugle, D. E. (2010). *Sage-grouse Habitat Assessment Framework - Multi-scale Habitat Assessment Tool*. Unpublished Report, USDI BLM, Boise, ID.
- USDA NRCS. (2013). *Natural Resource Conservation Service Fact Sheets & Plant Guides*. Retrieved 2013, from <http://plants.usda.gov/>
- USDI USFWS. (2010, March 4). Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: 12-month Findings to List the Greater Sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) as Threatened and Endangered. *Federal Register*, 75(55).

2013 Supplement to the Big Field FFR Allotment Initial Allotment Review and Rangeland Health Assessment – Maps

APPENDIX A – Maps

Riparian Habitat

Evaluation of Standards 2 and 3 determined that a headwater wet meadow on an unnamed tributary to Nip and Tuck Creek was functioning-at-risk and that historic and current livestock grazing is a casual factor (see Standards 2 and 3). Streams, springs, and wetlands that are functioning-at-risk are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive riparian environment. Because Standards 2 and 3 are not being met, this allotment is failing to provide adequate riparian habitat conditions to support viable aquatic and terrestrial species populations, and therefore is not meeting Standard 8 due to historic and current grazing practices.

Botany


Standard 8 for botany is met in the Bogus Creek FFR allotment. There are no federally listed plant species and there is insufficient information to determine site-specific impacts of livestock grazing on any special status plants that occur in this allotment.

Focal Species

This allotment is within the mapped distribution of the Columbia spotted frog. Evaluation of Standards 2 and 3 identified an unnamed headwater spring that is functioning-at-risk (see Standard 2 and 3). Spotted frogs are usually found along vigorous grassy/sedge margins of streams, lakes, ponds, springs, and marshes not far from sources of quiet permanent water. They migrate along these vegetation corridors between habitats used for spring breeding, summer foraging, and winter hibernation. Because the unnamed headwater spring habitat characteristics are functioning-at-risk, this allotment is not providing adequate aquatic conditions to sustain viable populations of spotted frogs, and therefore is not meeting Standard 8 due to historic and current livestock grazing practices.

Determination

I have determined that Standards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 of the applicable Standards for Rangeland Health are not being met in the Bogus Creek allotment, whereas Standards 5, 6, and 7 are not applicable to resources present within the allotment. Current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors in not meeting Standards 1, 2, 3 and 8. Livestock management practices do not conform with the applicable Livestock Grazing Management Guidelines 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, and 12.



Field Manager
Owyhee Field Office




Date

livestock grazing. Streams, springs, and wetlands that are functioning-at-risk are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive riparian environment. Because Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not being met, this allotment is failing to provide adequate riparian habitat conditions to support viable aquatic and terrestrial species populations, and therefore is not meeting Standard 8 due to historic and current grazing practices.

Field Manager's Determination

I have determined that Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8 of the applicable Standards for Rangeland Health are not being met in the Feltwell allotment, whereas Standards 5 and 6 are not applicable to resources present within the allotment. Current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors in not meeting Standards 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8; and is not a significant casual factor for not meeting Standard 4. Livestock management practices do not conform with the applicable Livestock Grazing Management Guidelines 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12.



Field Manager
Owyhee Field Office

8/22/13
Date

plant community composition is favoring more grazing tolerant, shallow-rooted grass species. These species do not have the robust growth form or stature such as bluebunch wheatgrass and do not provide the plant composition, structure, and function for sagebrush steppe-dependent species. Due to the downward trend and shift in the plant community, it can be anticipated that upland habitat conditions will depreciate further overtime; therefore, this allotment is failing to provide adequate upland habitat conditions for sagebrush steppe species, and therefore is not meeting Standard 8 due to historic and current livestock practices and annual invasive species.

However, this determination is not consistent with the vegetation information recorded in sage-grouse assessments that rated this allotment as meeting Standard 8 for sage-grouse. In this particular case, the rangeland assessment information was collected on low sagebrush sites (Shallow Claypan) that represented a majority of the habitat type on public lands; in contrast, the sage-grouse assessments were collected on two different Wyoming big sagebrush and mountain big sagebrush Loamy sites that comprised a smaller portion of the allotment.

Riparian Habitat

Evaluation of Standards 2, 3, and 7 identified streams and springs within this allotment that are not properly functioning or meeting water quality parameters due to current grazing practices (see Standard 2, 3, and 7) and therefore do not meet Standard 8. Streams, springs, and wetlands that are FAR are lacking adequate riparian vegetation composition and distribution to provide the structure and function to support a productive riparian environment. Because Standards 2, 3, and 7 are not being met, this allotment is failing to provide adequate riparian conditions to support viable aquatic and terrestrial species populations and therefore is not meeting Standard 8 due to historic and current grazing practices.

Field Manager's Determination

I have determined that Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 of the applicable Standards for Rangeland Health are not being met in the Jim's Peak FFR allotment, whereas Standards 5 and 6 are not applicable to resources present within the allotment. Current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors in not meeting Standards 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8. Livestock management practices do not conform with the applicable Livestock Grazing Management Guidelines 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12.



Field Manager
Owyhee Field Office

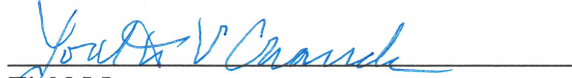
8/22/13

Date


springs are not functioning properly, this allotment is not providing adequate aquatic conditions to sustain viable populations of spotted frogs and therefore is not meeting Standard 8 due to historic and current grazing practices.

Field Manager's Determination

I have determined that Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 of the applicable Standards for Rangeland Health are not being met in the Rail Creek FFR allotment, whereas Standards 5 and 6 are not applicable to resources present within the allotment. Current livestock grazing management practices are significant factors in not meeting Standards 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8; and are not a significant casual factor in not meeting Standard 4. Livestock management practices do not conform with the applicable Livestock Grazing Management Guidelines 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12.



Field Manager
Owyhee Field Office


Date

2013 Supplement to the Rail Creek FFR allotment Initial Allotment Review and Rangeland Health Assessment-Maps

APPENDIX A - MAPS